

## THE SILVER BILL

Will Most Likely Be Postponed Until December.

## THE STEWART BILL IS SO DEFECTIVE

That It Will Most Likely Be Set Aside.

## AN AMENDED BILL WOULD FAIL

To Reach the Senate in Time for Passage Before Adjournment—The Status of the Bill.

Washington, July 11.—(Special).—The silver men caucused tonight to consider the objections that had been raised to the Stewart bill.

Judge Culberson, of Texas, one of the ablest lawyers in the house, gave it as his opinion that the bill, if enacted into a law, would repeal both the legal tender and redeemable feature of the eighty millions of treasury notes issued under the Sherman act of 1890, to buy silver bullion.

Judge Culberson is a free coinage man, and he demonstrated his point so clearly that it was decided that the bill must be amended before passed by the house. To pass it in its present shape the caucus believed would give Harrison an opportunity to veto it without even expressing an opinion as to whether he favored free coinage or was against it. It would give him an opportunity to veto it on the ground that it destroyed the legal tender and redeemable features of eighty millions of treasury notes now in circulation.

While the free coinage men recognize that the bill would not do in its present shape, and must be amended, it is a great disappointment to them. It means that no free coinage bill can go to the president before adjournment. Though it should be amended and in that shape pass the house, it would have to go back to the senate, and it is too late for that now. The anti-free coinage senators could easily prevent action.

Thus, while the free coinage men will endeavor to put it through, no one can realize more than they that it is a hopeless fight. Free coinage is dead until next session. The senate caused it by passing a negligently drawn bill.

Although the house is transacting other business the silver bill is right now absorbing all interests. The free coinage men and the anti are making daily polls of the house. The anti are growing more confident daily, while the free coinage men are beginning to feel that they are in a losing fight. There are many who have heretofore been counted upon as free coinage men, who have weakened recently. They claim it will be bad policy to pass a free coinage bill at this time, and under pressure will vote against the consideration of the measure.

The anti-free coinage men, knowing that they can win nothing by their old policy of filibustering in view of the action of the committee on rules, have decided to make the fight square out against the bill. Their first move will be to defeat the passage of the resolution reported from the committee on rules. They claim sufficient votes to defeat it. Such a defeat would mean the defeat of the bill, and end the fight.

Thus a vote against the resolution is a vote against silver. There are men in the house who will vote against the resolution for policy sake, who would not dare vote against the bill itself. But it means the same thing and their constituents will hold them equally responsible. Should the anti fail to defeat the resolution, then they will attempt to postpone the consideration of the bill until December by a vote of the house. They might possibly fail on the first question and succeed on the second. It depends upon how the republicans vote. If they act all the way through with the anti-silver men, the chances are that the resolution from the committee on rules will be defeated.

That, of course, will mean the death of the bill. But if the republicans decline to vote on the preliminary motions to defeat the bill and await the vote on its passage, it will pass, and at that stage of the contest no democratic will dare dodge. There is much doubt about what the republicans will do. Some of them believe it would strengthen Harrison in the east for the house republicans to keep hands off and allow the democrats to pass the bill, giving the president an opportunity to veto it. A veto, they believe, would add materially to his strength in the doubtful eastern states. There are other republicans, however, who believe Harrison would be weakened in the west by a veto and consequently do not approve the plan. The republicans are not agreed yet. Should they vote from the start on every motion against silver, there will be sufficient democrats with them to defeat it. But should they keep hands off the bill will pass.

Mr. Bland and Mr. Price, the leaders of the free coinage men, do not express much hope. They fear the republicans.

The day in congress.

The house progressed rapidly on the appropriation bills today and all of them will be in the hands of the president very soon. The only snag in sight is the five-million-dollar world's fair appropriation in the sundry civil bill. The anti-silver struggle with that all today. It will, perhaps, pass that body but will create a heated contest in the house and might delay matters a day or so but no longer.

It has turned very warm here and the members are growing more and more anxious to get home. Speaker Crisp thinks adjournment will be had by the 25th.

What Will Senator Hill Do?

There has been some comment indulged in because Senator Hill has made no public statement as to what he will do in the coming campaign to aid in the election of Mr. Cleveland.

Senator Hill is not a man who indulges in blowing in advance. But when the time comes he will be found in the forefront fighting the common enemy of the democracy. He will take the stump in New

York and in other doubtful states when the proper time arrives and his voice will be heard with effect in the campaign. While he is making no boasts about the democrats carrying New York, in his own mind he has no doubt of it. He is quietly doing all in his power to get the democrats of the state together and aiding in an organization calculated to bring out every democratic vote in the Empire State.

While Senator Hill and Mr. Cleveland have no love for each other personally, Senator Hill is for the democratic party and if his efforts can bring about success, Mr. Cleveland will be the next president.

Congressman Tracey's Dinner.

Congressman Tracey, of New York, gave a dinner in the house restaurant Saturday, at dinner the two men were

One day last March the two men were in the house restaurant. It was shortly after the February convention in New York. At that time, it will be remembered, Hill had a big boom. Tracey made the assertion that, although Hill had the boom then, Cleveland would be the nominee.

"I'll bet you \$417 to \$50," said Cockran, "that Cleveland will not be, and that Hill will."

Tracey took it, and then his sporting blood was so aroused that he offered to bet \$500 more, even, on Cleveland. Cockran

Saturday Cockran walked up to Tracey in the house, and planked down \$917 on the bet.

Tracey immediately declared it was his turn to bet, and then he

aid him in spending a portion of his "velvet" in the restaurant.

E. W. B.

## NETTLETON'S NOTES.

### The Assistant Secretary of the Treasury Mixed Up in the Keystone Bank Middle.

Washington, July 11.—The subcommittee of the senate committee on failed national banks, consisting of Senators Hamlin, Carlisle and Peffer, today, in the office of the controller of currency, took their first testimony in regard to the failure of the Keystone and Spring Garden National banks, of Philadelphia. The only witness examined at today's session was Charles J. Stoddard, clerk in charge of the insolvent bank in the office of the controller of currency. He testified that William Trenholm, an assistant bank examiner under Bank Examiner Drew, had overdrawn his account at the Keystone bank to the extent of \$6,784. The fact that he had overdrawn did not appear in the examiner's first report, and was ascertained only upon an investigation made under the direction of the secretary of the treasury about two years afterward. Witness said that he understood from hearsay that the reason why it was not discovered earlier was because the records had been mutilated, where leaves belong from the books, in regard to the affairs of the Spring Garden bank.

Mr. Stoddard said that in the report of the examiner of May 8, 1891, the day upon which the bank had closed its doors, it was shown that A. B. Nettleton, assistant secretary of the treasury, had some \$40,000 of the accommodation notes, which he which the examiner says, "whose value I am not able to report." This paper was in the form of six notes, and two of these notes had mysteriously disappeared, but the balance of the four notes, which were dated March 13, 1891, Nettleton, Evans, who was then, directly or indirectly, being a debtor to the bank to the extent of about two hundred thousand dollars, came to the bank and gave his check on the Keystone National bank for \$15,893 and received in return two notes of the Spring Garden bank, which he suspended one week after the date of the intervening time, the Evans check had not been presented for payment and was found unpaid among the assets of the bank after its liquidation.

Further said that Evans did not have a deposit at the Keystone bank sufficient to cover the check. He said that he presented June 20, 1892, the Evans check, and that he formed the controller of currency that Nettleton had given a judgment note for \$20,000 to cover the check. He said that the resolution reported from the committee on rules. They claim sufficient votes to defeat it. Such a defeat would mean the defeat of the bill, and end the fight.

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## LIVINGSTON TALKS

About the Political Situation in Georgia.

## THE THIRD PARTY AT WORK

With a Vigor Which Demands Close Attention.

## THE POPULATION OF GEORGIA.

The Status of Business in Congress—The News in General as Developed in the National Capital.

Washington, July 11.—(Special).—Congressman L. F. Livingston has returned from his brief visit to Georgia, and to your correspondent he said, in referring to the situation in Georgia:

"I was there only two or three days, and consequently did not have an opportunity to study the situation as closely as I would have done could I have stayed in the state longer. There is, in certain, however, and that is that the new party is making tremendous efforts to carry the state, and it will leave no stone unturned to accomplish that end. I visited Douglas county and found the democracy in splendid condition there, under the gallant leadership of Mr. James and those who are fighting so nobly with him. In Clayton the democrats are awakening to the necessity of presenting a united front, and in Newton they are doing likewise. The new party, however, has a strong foothold in these counties, and makes all sorts of claims about them."

"What about the congressional race?" "I believe I will be nominated," said Mr. Livingston. "I might say that I do not believe the good democrats of the fifth district would seek to deprive me of the satisfaction of an endorsement, for I have done my very best to serve them and to serve the party. I have left nothing undone during the past two years in the effort to strengthen the democratic party in Georgia. I have estranged men who until a few months ago were my warmest friends. Every pressure that could possibly be brought to bear has been urged upon me to lead the alliance against the democratic party. There is no doubt about it, hundreds and thousands of all-cameos have left the party and now render allegiance to the new party, which is organized—people, farmers and mechanics, and ready for a vigorous fight. I did my best to keep my members of the alliance from taking this step, and congratulate myself on having at least been of some service to the democracy."

"I regret exceedingly that my influence was not wide enough to hold the alliance solidly in the ranks for the democracy, but there are enough of them left to insure the democratic integrity of Georgia, if the rank and file of the party will simply allow these men, following me, to let them understand that they are not to be ostracized simply because they are a 'his-comeen.' This is all they ask, that they be allowed to serve the party as democrats without drawing the line, and you will find that they will be alive and enthusiastic for the cause of democracy."

"What about the outlook for your renomination?" "It is all right, I think, though as I said above, I have not had an opportunity to keep up with the developments very closely. I have been at my post attending to the public business. My friends, the democrats, however, send me gratifying assurances, and I am receiving letters every day from every part of the district from men who have heretofore been my most active political opponents. I have received not less than 100 letters from Atlanta, among them being letters from the prominent business and professional men in that city, telling me that they believe that it was right that I should be given a second nomination, and assuring me of their earnest support to that end. These letters came from the best men in Atlanta, and make me feel that my service for the democracy is at least not unappreciated. I should feel very badly if I thought that the democratic party of the fifth district had nothing but abuse and rebuff for me after what I have done to maintain its ascendancy in its state. Understand, I claim no credit for it. I have never had a single word of complaint from any of the farmers with whom I have been unusually zealous in the cause it has been because I thought I was in a position, in touch with the farmers of the state, to insure my views being given at least a respectful hearing."

"I think in this way I have had an opportunity to do the party much good. Of course there are those who have gone astray and whose efforts are now being directed to disrupt the democracy, and they are doing their utmost to defeat me."

"Should I be defeated, which I do not think at all likely, there would be great rejoicing, not in the camps of democracy, but in the ranks of the third party, because they have urged all along that there was not room enough in the democratic party for all-cameos, and because I have combated the argument. I am daily in receipt of letters from the most prominent democrats in Georgia from every part of the state, expressing their sympathy with me in my race. I have not had an opportunity to canvass my district. I cannot do so at present, for there are public measures that require my presence in Washington. I hope, however, to get a chance to do so as soon as public business will permit, but in the meantime I ask that those who are opposing me give me justice in fixing the dates for the primaries of the several counties of the district. I understand that the democratic executive committee of Fulton is to meet tomorrow. I am sure that the members of that committee, having the good of the party at heart, will be actuated by perfect fairness and will not name a date which will cause the county to act before hearing my side of the case. I think that the house will adjourn by the 1st of August, or possibly before that. I earnestly hope that in fixing dates for primaries this will be kept in view."

There is no need for hurry, as the congressional convention does not meet until the 17th of August. If the Fulton county committee will fix a date appropriating the 10th of August it will be perfectly satisfactory to me, and will give me a reasonable time to present my side of the case to the democracy of the county. I want to see them face to face, and if, after they have heard me, they decide against me then I will have the consolation of having at least done my

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The Substratum Bill.

Before congress adjourns the advocates and opponents of the substratum bill will have an opportunity to give full vent to their views on this question. In order to satisfy the curiosity of the farmers of the country the committee on ways and means will perhaps report the bill to the house adversely within a few days. A day will then be given for its discussion and the opponents of the measure will have full opportunity to express their views. If the bill is reached of course the farmers of the country will be disappointed. Every pressure that could possibly be brought to bear has been urged upon me to lead the alliance against the democratic party. There is no doubt about it, hundreds and thousands of all-cameos have left the party and now render allegiance to the new party, which is organized—people, farmers and mechanics, and ready for a vigorous fight. I did my best to keep my members of the alliance from taking this step, and congratulate myself on having at least been of some service to the democracy."

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"I think in this way I have had an opportunity to do the party much good. Of course there are those who have gone astray and whose efforts are now being directed to disrupt the democracy, and they are doing their utmost to defeat me."

"Should I be defeated, which I do not think at all likely, there would be great rejoicing, not in the camps of democracy, but in the ranks of the third party, because they have urged all along that there was not room enough in the democratic party for all-cameos, and because I have combated the argument. I am daily in receipt of letters from the most prominent democrats in Georgia from every part of the state, expressing their sympathy with me in my race. I have not had an opportunity to canvass my district. I cannot do so at present, for there are public measures that require my presence in Washington. I hope, however, to get a chance to do so as soon as public business will permit, but in the meantime I ask that those who are opposing me give me justice in fixing the dates for the primaries of the several counties of the district. I understand that the democratic executive committee of Fulton is to meet tomorrow. I am sure that the members of that committee, having the good of the party at heart, will be actuated by perfect fairness and will not name a date which will cause the county to act before hearing my side of the case. I think that the house will adjourn by the 1st of August, or possibly before that. I earnestly hope that in fixing dates for primaries this will be kept in view."

There is no need for hurry, as the congressional convention does not meet until the 17th of August. If the Fulton county committee will fix a date appropriating the 10th of August it will be perfectly satisfactory to me, and will give me a reasonable time to present my side of the case to the democracy of the county. I want to see them face to face, and if, after they have heard me, they decide against me then I will have the consolation of having at least done my

duty, and having had a fair hearing. I desire to impress this on the committee of Fulton county which meets tomorrow, and I am sure that as good and loyal democrats, they will accept what I say in the same spirit in which it is given.

The Condition of Business.

Washington, July 11.—(Special).—The condition of business and the sentiment of the two houses of congress indicate that adjournment will be had by or before the first of August.

While none of the appropriation bills are laws yet all are in a well advanced stage in the president's hands during this week. After they are out of the way there will be no excuse for the further prolongation of the session.

The silver bill might delay matters a few days but there is no probability of its being over it. The members want to get home. Nearly all of them have contests on their hands and they are determined not to be kept here all summer for nothing. The house will dispose of all pending matters in a hurry now and the members will soon be home preparing their fences.















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